

POETRY.

The Farewell.

BY EMILE.

The shades of night are falling,
And stars come gliding forth,
To gaze down on my sadness,
On this dear spot of earth.

Here years have glided swiftly,
And so pleasant was the dream,
I had thought no wave of sorrow
E'er would cross life's sunny stream.

But alas! the dream is over—
I must wander forth alone,
And voice strange will greet me,
In every path I roam.

I have been told that riches
And honor would combine,
But will they ever bring me
The joys that once were mine.

Yet often as I wander
My mind will journey back,
And thought will love to linger
On the dear old homeward track.

I will think of trees and flowers,
And of the fallen snow;
And dream of bygone blessings
That I never more may know.

And when sweet moonlight sadly
Casts its beams upon my brow,
I will think of home, and see it,
As it lies before me now.

Alas! 'tis hard to sever,
And long this scene will last,
For memory loves to linger
On trials that now are past.

AGRICULTURAL.

Stabling for Horses.

Stabling of every description is an evil. It is impossible a stable should be so built that it will allow the animal one half the freedom he enjoys when loose out of doors. Most stables are built so as to aggravate their inseparable cruelty. The flooring slants from the manger to a gutter, which runs at the horse's heels. Now, if horses be in a field, and at rest, they will always be seen standing upon a piece of ground that declines in precisely the opposite direction. The fact is, our modern stables throw the stress upon the back, sinews or flexor tendons, and thus prepare many an animal for the injury he afterwards unexpectedly experiences. Nor is this all: the stall is perfectly at variance with the habits of the horse; he is evidently gregarious, or lives among crowds of his fellow-creatures; the stall dooms him to solitude, and the groom sits behind to see he does not put his nose over the divisions, only to look at a comrade. In many stables the stall is so small that the horse cannot turn round; he can lie down perfectly at ease in a very few; yet, there he stands, looking at a bare wall, with the stress upon his back sinews, for a period varying from twenty to twenty-three hours during the day. The horse, in any condition beyond the dominion of man, is necessitated to walk, in order to crop the herbage on which he exists; when under human protection, he changes a life of ceaseless activity for one of all but continuous stagnation. Is it to be wondered then that the sneezes often fail? Or is it a cause of complaint against nature, that the feet and legs so often oblige man to allow his wretched servant to remain idle? The foot is the most valuable part of the horse; but, to preserve the foot, continued motion is imperative. This is denied; a condition the very contrary is enforced; and then man in his presumption, blames nature because the foot of the horse is so often the seat of disease.

Loose boxes are better than stalls. But in those the injury is only lessened, not removed. The horse has a loving heart bestowed upon him. He must love something. Lambs, dogs, cats, goats, fowls, &c., every creature he is permitted to see, by turns have become the object of his affections. Mr. Blaine records, that horses have defeated the utmost efforts of man to get them into condition when a companion has been taken away from the next stall, or when the animal has been stabled alone. Bales after the fashion of military stables, are to be preferred to wooden partitions, unless they be made much lower than at present. The stall should be made a few feet wider than is the custom to build it. The floor should be slant from behind towards the middle, where the gutter may be placed, and then be gently raised and afterwards incline towards the manger. A notion is abroad that the present flooring carries off the urine of the mare, but were stables paved in the manner we advocate, they would equally carry off the urine of geldings. The point in dispute is, surely, then, in our favor.

Most stables, moreover, are kept much too warm. Not that any or heated by means of a stove or fire, but the animals are doomed to reside within them are doomed to breathe the same air over and over again, until it becomes hot, and smells so strongly of ammonia, as to sting the eyes and take away the breath of the stranger who unexpectedly enters them. This is not warmth; but foulness, filth, and abomination, which should immediately be abjured. Let a stable be freely ventilated; it cannot have too much air at any period of the year; its inhabitants and the shelter of the walls will always make sufficient difference, especially when the mode of ventilation is considered. The air must never blow directly upon the horse, but the ventilation should be above their heads, for foul air always has a tendency to ascend. If this plan were followed, the stable would range from forty deg. to fifty deg. in winter, and from sixty deg. to seventy in the summer; but the most violent draughts are better than foulness. If the proprietor, therefore, on entering his stable, detects any stench, he had better order the horses out to exercise, and while they are absent have every door and window thrown wide open. After this has been done once or twice, the groom will

take care the stable is always sweet, let the master enter when he may.

Every stable should be thoroughly drained not into a neighboring cesspool, but to such a distance as will preclude any effluvia escaping into the building. Also all dung and litter ought to be carried far away from the place twice a day. This of course imposes extra work on those who are not very fond of employment, but our business here is to point out that which ought to be done, and not to please idlers.

The manger and hay-rack are best low, as the last especially, being in this position, enables the horse to reach his food without raising his head and thereby injuring the vessels by maintaining an unnatural position, and likewise prevents any hay-seed falling into the animal's eyes. For the last reason, the place ought to be thoroughly ceiled, lest any dust or litter fall down from the loft above, the hay in which, is likewise kept free from contamination arising from ammoniacal fumes, which always have a tendency to ascend.

The loose boxes ought to have their sides smooth, no nail or projection of any kind should be permitted, as the animal is apt to tear itself against such substances. When designed as substitutes for stalls, it is sufficient to have the partition close half-way up, and the remainder formed of open rails, whereby the horses are enabled to see one another, and much of the dullness of their lives is removed. Every box ought to be drained by means of a center galling.

It is a question much disputed whether the litter should be removed or not during the day-time. In the great majority it is entirely taken from the fore, and but a small portion left under the hind feet; and this method seems to be so good as to admit of no improvement as a general rule, though of course individual cases will require varieties in treatment.—[Blaine's Outlines.]

VALUE OF SHEEP TO THE FARMER.—It is of more importance to the farmer than is generally supposed, that a certain proportion of his farm stock should consist of sheep. Speaking on this point, R. S. Fay, of Lynn, recently remarked at an Agricultural meeting in Boston (as reported in the N. E. Farmer). "Sheep are gleaners after other stock, and will help keep the cattle pastures in good condition by being turned into them occasionally, to eat the coarser plants which have been left. They will enrich the land. There is no manure so fertilizing as that of sheep, and it does not so readily waste by exposure as that of other animals. Sheep may be made exceedingly useful in helping to prepare land for a crop. A German agriculturist has calculated that the droppings from one thousand sheep during a single night would manure an acre sufficiently. By that rule a farmer may determine how long to keep any given number of sheep on a particular piece of land. Mr. Fay said he was accustomed to fold his sheep upon land which he designed for corn and other crops; and in so doing he shut them upon half an acre at a time, keeping them there by a wire fence, which was easily moved from place to place. In this way his land was well manured without the labor of shoveling and carting. These ideas are worth reading by the farmer. We believe any farm will bear a certain number of sheep, in proportion to the other stock, not only without loss to the amount of grazing which it will yield to the cattle and horses, but to the increase of the same. Mr. Fay, by his management, makes the lambs and manure pay for keeping the sheep, and the wool is clear profit.

REAPING MACHINES VS. HAND LABOR.

—The English Agricultural Gazette calculates that if manufacturers could only distribute 10,000 reapers before another harvest, it would be equivalent to more than letting loose all England's standing army on the grain fields of Great Britain. And it further remarks—"Had we had such means at our command this year we should not now have had to complain of one-half our crop being five days in the rain. Supposing these machines to have been a week at work, 500,000 acres would have yielded 2,000,000 quarters of grain, worth more both in money and as food, by much more than the value of the machine, than it now will prove to be. And the ground would have been cleared a fortnight earlier than it will for autumn cultivation and the other sources of employment which energetic agriculture furnishes."

The Tribune for 1857.

The Election is past, and its result proves that the work devolved on the Republican party is not yet completed. In all the Eastern and Northern portions of the country—in New-England, New-York, Ohio and the North-West, the Republican banner floats in triumph; while in Southern Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois—in short, wherever grogshops more abound than school-houses, and where common schools are too new and too feeble to have educated the present generation of voters—the black flag of Slavery obstructs the sunshine, & a stranger to America might distinguish those portions of our country most blessed with Education, Intelligence, Thrift and Virtue, by scanning the returns of the Presidential contest of 1856. We have failed of present success, not because the People are against us, but because that large portion who did not hear or read the argument, and do not know what were the real questions at issue, went almost solid against us, reversing the verdict which the great majority of the educated and intelligent endeavored to pronounce.

These facts indicate the path of pressing duty. With no unmanly repinings over what is irrevocable—with no abatement of heart or hope because the triumph of Liberty in her new order is not won at the Long Island and White Plains of her struggle—with no shadow of regret that the responsibility of governing is not confined to her champions before the People were fully ready to sustain them—witness the work of diffusing that vital truth which, in regard to the concerns of this world as well as of the next, makes Free in-

deed. Now, in the Slave Power's heyday of victory, when its ministers and servants are gathering and plotting to make the most of their triumph and "crush out" the spirit which they vainly believe to be crucified and entombed—now, when the faint-hearted or cold-hearted who lately basked in the sunshine of our premature hopes are hauling off to repair damages and talking of abandoning the sacred arena of Politics for more quiet and flowery fields—now, in this hour of weakness and shadow, THE TRIBUNE renews its vows of eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the bodies or souls of men—to the shameful assumption that the benighted and feeble, whether in soul or body, are to be regarded and treated as the convenience or the property of their stronger brethren—to the domination of despots and oligarchs, whether of empires or plantations—to the enslavement of cities and kingdoms in Europe or the breeders of children for the auction-block and the cotton-field in Virginia or Alabama.

The doctrine that no human being was ever created for the benefit or advantage of another—that all are servants between man and man should be free and reciprocal—that the laborer should not toil and sweat to pamper others' pride or minister to others' luxury, but for the sustenance and comfort of those near and dear to him—is destined to certain triumph. It must prevail, for God, religion, and Earth, was not created to be a theatre of injustice, oppression, and misery forever. It must triumph for all true prophecy affirms and the vindication of the Divine benignity imperatively requires it. It must triumph for Democratic America cannot always remain the scoff of aristocrats and the shame of reformers and liberals throughout the world. A great triumph for the Old World's history is not a chaos or a riddle, but everywhere instinct with meaning; and no heroic effort ever failed of its effect—no drop of martyr blood was ever shed in vain.

But even if we Republicans were disposed to fold our arms in slumber, our adversaries would not permit it. They are busy to-day in lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes with a vigilance and activity which reveals a consciousness on their part that their dominion must be made sure forthwith or their scepter will have forever departed. To-day, myriads of the Slave Power threaten and harass Northern Mexico, are encamped in the heart of Central America, and waging a war of extermination on the distressed inhabitants of its petty Republics, while it by turns teers and acovels at Cuba, while its most ruthless hands are precipitated on devoted Kansas, under the protection and smiles of the Federal Administration. Even as we write, the telegraph informs us that twenty Free-State men, guilty of attempting to defend their homes against the rapine and violence of Buford's and Titus's blood-thirsty bandits, have been convicted by Leconte's Court of manslaughter! and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor as felons. This is but a fair specimen of what has long passed for "justice" in Kansas—a justice which takes the criminals into pay and aids them in hunting down, plundering and "evicting out" the innocent whom it consigns to the State prison if they are ever goaded into the madness of resisting their oppressors. Such crimes and wrongs as unhappy Kansas has for twelve months endured, even Hungary or Poland has never known; and the Power at whose instigation these villainies were perpetrated sits enthroned in the White House, and has just achieved another four years' ascendancy in the Federal Government. Who, in view of these facts, can say that Republicans may now pile their arms, even for an hour?

THE TRIBUNE will be, as it has been, a Political journal—avowedly, though not exclusively so. It recognizes the rights of Freedom and Slavery are here grappled in deadly conflict, and that in the result one of them must lose all control over the Federal Government. But, while it gives prominence and emphasis to the discussion and elucidation of the great issue of the day, it sinks none of the characteristics of a Business and Family Newspaper. The Family Newspaper of Congress, like those in Kansas, will be watched and reported by an able and fearless corps of Correspondents, while from London, Paris, Constantinople, Havana, San Francisco, Albany and other centers of interest, our special advisers will be, as they have been, fresh and reliable. A member of our Editorial corps—Bayard Taylor—now in Northern Europe, and will spend the Winter in Sweden, Lapland, Russia, thence making his way next season across Siberia and Tartary to the mouth of the Amour, and thence homeward by the Pacific and California, unless some change of route shall promise greater interest and profit to our readers, for he alone he will write regularly throughout his adventurous journey, which is likely to require two years for its completion. Our reports of the most interesting Lectures, Public Meetings, &c., will be full and reliable, and our Foreign and Domestic News made up with careful regard to the condensation into our ample columns of the greatest amount of intelligence that is consistent with the use of type of generous size. In short, if we fail to make THE TRIBUNE worth its cost, it shall not be for want of expenditure or effort.

If it be deemed desirable by Republicans that THE TRIBUNE should be circulated in the most judicious manner, we will make that Clubs be made up and forwarded in due season. The Postmasters are semi-officially admonished not to aid our circulation, but to urge instead that of journals deemed "sound" and "national" by the contrabands of Atchison and Springfield. We ask live Republicans to send us their names, that these efforts be not effectual to smother the light of Freedom in the murky mists of Slavery.

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AMERICAN AND ORIGINAL.

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EDITED BY LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK.

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